



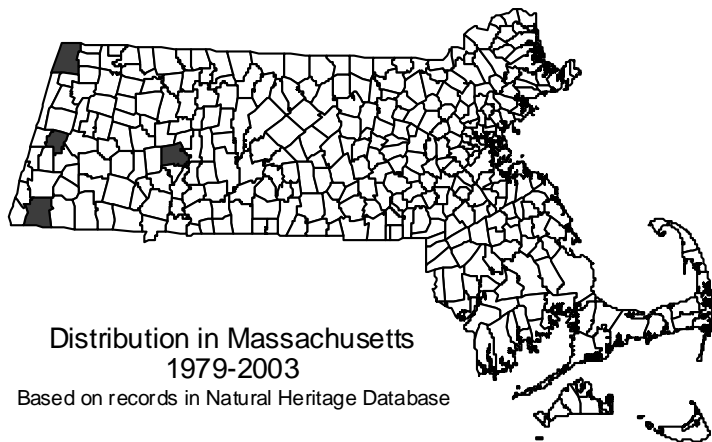
Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

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General description: Bush's sedge, a member of the Sedge family (Cyperaceae), is a perennial, herbaceous, grass-like plant of moist woods, wet meadows, dry fields and prairies. It grows in loose clumps of slender, sharply angled stems from 1 – 3 feet (30 – 90 cm) tall with reddish-purple bases. It was named in honor of botanist Benjamin Franklin Bush (1858-1937).

Aids to identification: To identify Bush's sedge and other members of the genus *Carex*, a technical manual should be consulted. Species in this genus have tiny, wind-pollinated flowers that are borne in spikes. Each flower is unisexual, and is closely subtended by small scales that largely conceal the flowers. The staminate (*i.e.*, pollen bearing) flowers are subtended by a single scale. The pistillate (*i.e.*, ovule bearing) flowers are subtended by two scales, an outer flat scale ("pistillate scale") and an inner, sac-like scale, called a "perigynium," that encloses the flower, and later, the achene (a small, hard seed-like fruit). If the perigynium tapers or contracts to a tip, it is described as a "beak."

Bush's sedge belongs to a group of *Carex* (section *Porocystis*), that have pubescent (hairy) leaves and trigonous achenes. Bush's sedge, specifically, has a terminal spike that bears *both* staminate flowers



Distribution in Massachusetts
1979-2003

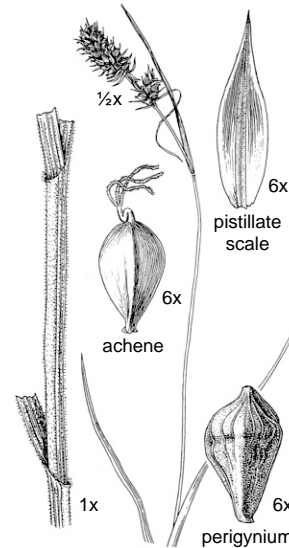
Based on records in Natural Heritage Database

Bush's Sedge

Carex bushii

State Status: **Endangered**

Federal Status: None



Holmgren, Noel H. *The Illustrated Companion to Gleason and Cronquist's Manual*. NY Botanical Garden. 1998.

(usually evident as empty-looking scales at the base of the spike) and pistillate flowers, with the erect lateral spikes usually crowded beneath. The spreading perigynia are pubescent and also covered with minuscule bumps ("papillae"). They are beakless, strongly 9-13 veined, and round in cross-section. The pistillate scales are reddish-brown, longer than the perigynia, and distinctly awned. The achene inside each perigynium bears a deciduous, protruding style that is bent at its base (see illustration).

Similar species: Bush's sedge co-occurs with, and is very similar in growth habit to, the hirsute sedge (*Carex hirsutella*). However, the perigynia of the hirsute sedge are flattened, not round, in cross section. The perigynia of the hirsute sedge are more strongly ascending in the spike than those of Bush's sedge, which spread at a greater angle from the inflorescence axis. Finally, the awns of the pistillate scales in the hirsute sedge are usually shorter (0.5 mm, occasionally as long as 1 mm) and less conspicuous than those in Bush's sedge (0.5 - 2 mm).

Habitat: Bush's sedge occurs in dry to mesic calcareous meadows and pastures in Massachusetts. Associated species include field sedge (*Carex conoidea*), hirsute sedge (*C. hirsutella*), pendulous bulrush (*Scripus pendulus*), and shrubby cinquefoil (*Pentaphylloides floribunda*). In dry pastures, it has been observed among many non-native weed species, such as black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), wild rose (*Rosa multiflora*), barberry (*Berberis* spp.), and buckthorn (*Rhamnus* spp.).

Range: The documented range of Bush's sedge extends from Maine to Nebraska on the north to the Gulf Coast on the south.

Population status in Massachusetts: Bush's sedge is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as Endangered. All listed species are protected from killing, collecting, possessing, or sale and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. There are four current stations (sites where verified as extant since 1978) and one historical station (unverified since 1978) in the Commonwealth. The current stations are from three towns in Berkshire County, and one town in Hampshire County. The historical station is from one town in Middlesex County. Bush's sedge is rare because it is nearing the northeastern limit of its range in Massachusetts, and because it is primarily found in areas overlying calcareous bedrock. The succession of fields and pastures to forest likely threatens this species.

Mature Perigynia Present:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Management recommendations: As for many rare species, exact needs for management of Bush's sedge are not known. Little is known about the specific requirements of Bush's sedge, but observations of existing populations suggest it may be tolerant of moderate disturbance, such as grazing or annual mowing. Nevertheless, drastic alterations of the pasture or meadow habitats that support Bush's sedge may have negative impacts on a population. Some actions to better manage populations of Bush's sedge might include timed mowing, cutting back trees and shrubs, and removing invasive non-native plants such as barberry, multiflora rose and buckthorn.